

ADAHOONILIGII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

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Indians 'ólta' Bá Baa Hwiinít'inígíí T'áá Bá Ła' Yinééhgi 'Át'é Níigo Yaa Halne' Emmons

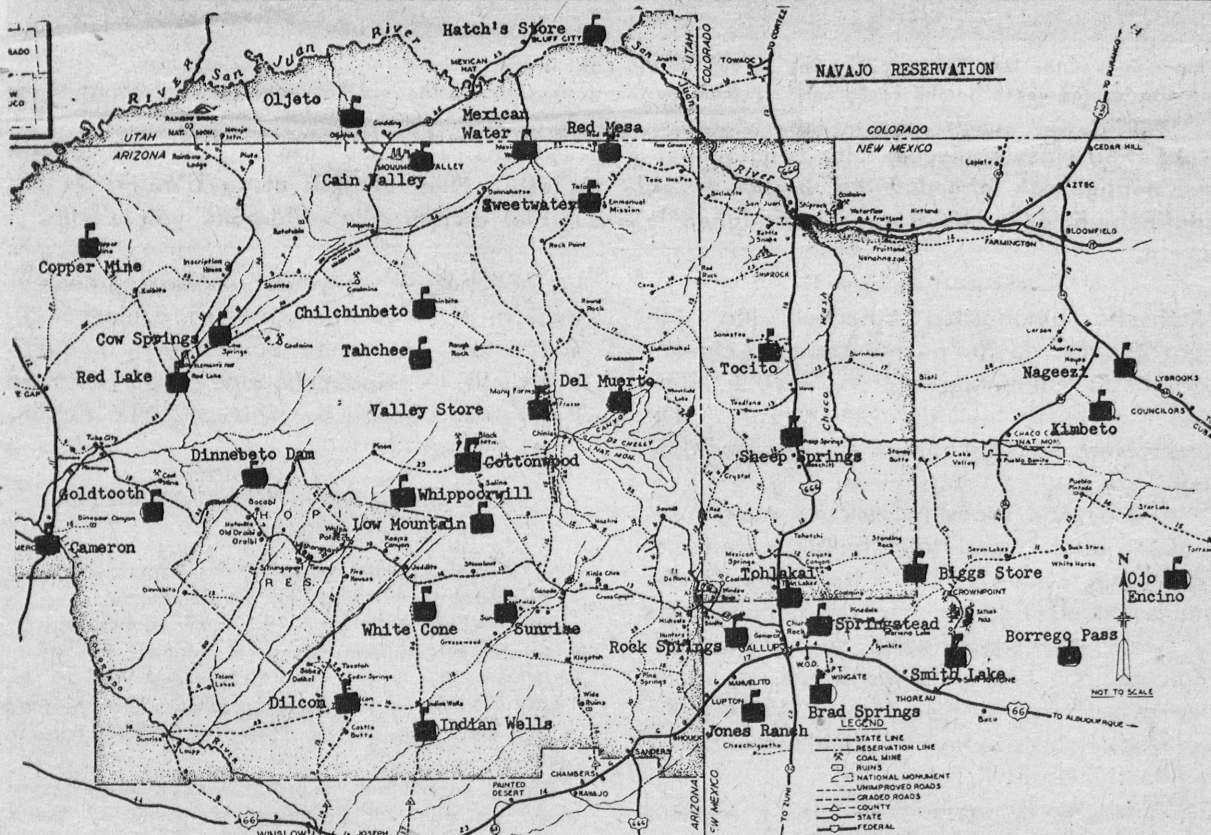
Mr. Glenn Emmons na'nízhoozhí hoolyéedóó bilagáaña niljigo k'ad íléí ha'a'ahdi Indians Yinant'a'í niljigo dah sidáhígíí t'áá 'áníidigo Na'nízhoozhígi t'óó 'átséed nádzá.

Indians danilíinii 'ólta bee bá 'adahodool-níí biniyé béeso bá wókeed yéé t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá haa 'anééhgi 'át'é ní. Béeso díí 'ts'áadahdi mííl ntsaaígíí bííghahgo bá wókeedgo naaltsoos bee yah 'anáánáánah. Bee lá 'azlíí'dáq' shíí díí k'ad Naabeehó ba'áłhíní díí 'ts'dahdi mííl yilt'éego 'ólta' bá 'ádin ha'nínígíí 'ańíí'.

dóó 'ólta' bá nááhódlqó dooleet. T'áá 'ákót'éego wónáásdóó Naabeehó ba'áłhíní t'áá 'át'é 'ólta' bá hólqó dooleet nínáánááhái dóó ní-wohjí. 'Ákót'éego baa ntséskees níigo yaa halne'.

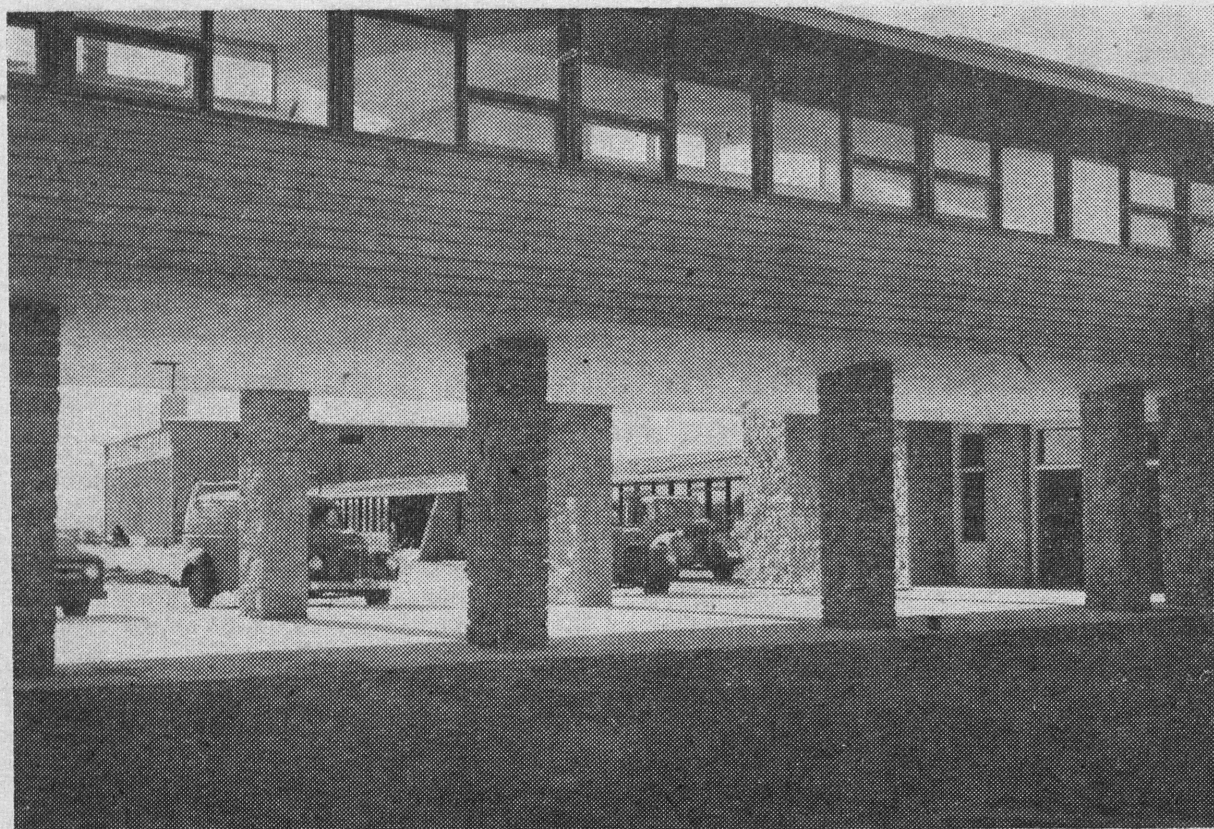
Díí k'ad béeso kwii baa hane'ígíí shíí íléí

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These are the Trailer School locations for the school year 1954-55. It is estimated that these schools can take approximately 1200 Navajo children.

Íléí Diné kéedahat'í bitahgóó kin chidí bee ndaadzígíí naazjigo bíí 'da'ólta' dooleet ha'niigo baa hwiinít'inígíí kót'éego sinil 'éí kwii bikáá'. 'Áłhíní naakits'áadahdi neeznádiin yilt'éego 'ólta' bá nááhódlqó k'ad díí t'áá 'altso hadazh'deesbingo.



This is part of the New Shiprock Boarding School. To the right is one of the entrances to the classrooms. Classrooms are also located above. In the background you can see the gymnasium. To the left (not visible) is the entrance to the dining room.

Naat'aanii Nééz hooleyéedi 'ólta' 'áhálnéhégi 'át'é kwii biká'ágíí. Da'jólta'a góne' yah 'e'etiin nish'náájigo yah 'ahoodzánígíí. Bigháq'di 'atdó' da'jólta'. Nléí 'áláahdi ntsaa si'ánígíí 'éí bii' ndajinéhígíí 'át'é. Nishtl'ajigo bizánaghah 'e'etiinígíí 'éí 'átchíní nída'adíhí góne' yah 'e'etiin.

(Continued from page 1)

Naabeehó bináhásdzo binaagóó kin dah naazhjaagóó da'ólta'go nahaz'áqgóó chodei-doo'íí. Jó Na'nizhoozhigi lá, Tóta'di, T'iis Yaa Kin, Béesh Sinil dóó rléí Kintánídi. Díí 'ákóó Naabeehó ba'átchíní ta' da'ólta' dooleet.

'Áádóó 'índa Wááshindoon t'óó nahgóó bilagáana bitahjii' nihi'ílníih ha'níigo k'ad rléí ha'a'ahdi naaltsoos bee siłtsóozígíí 'éí doo bee lq 'adooleet da shq'shin, doo neiínishłíi da ní. "competency bill" wolyéego baa hwiinít'ínígíí dó' doo hózhó neiínishłíi da ní. 'Azhá bee lq 'azlıi' ndi díí New Mexico dóó Arizona wolyéego hahoodzooígíí yii' kéedahat'iinii doo bididoot'ih da ní.

Wááshindoon binaanish nilıjıı, Indians bi'oonish haz'áqgi dó' łahgo t'áa bee ya'áhoo-t'ééh hóle'égi 'át'éego yaa nídaat'ı. Jó 'éí kéyah bee 'iináagi t'áa 'iıyisıı nihá yaa nídaat'ıı dooleetgo k'ad nıláahdi łah yee dah diikáahgo 'át'é. Ha'át'éego da béeso nihee 'ádei'ıı dooleetıı doo 'éí 'át'ée da ní. Hastói 'ákódaat'éejı

bił 'éedahózinii yiniıyé dah naháaztq dooleet dadii'ni ní. 'Áko t'áa ya'át'éeh dooleet shq'-shin nisingo 'atah nihá baa yinısht'ı ní. Yá'a-t'ééh siljıı léi' Naabeehó dine'é t'áa hótsoago bikéyah bits'áqdóó bee 'iináanii yıká dahidichiid dooleet ní.

EMMONS HAS HIGH HOPES FOR INDIAN EDUCATION

U. S. Indian Commissioner Glenn Emmons was back in his home town, Gallup, for the Ceremonial.

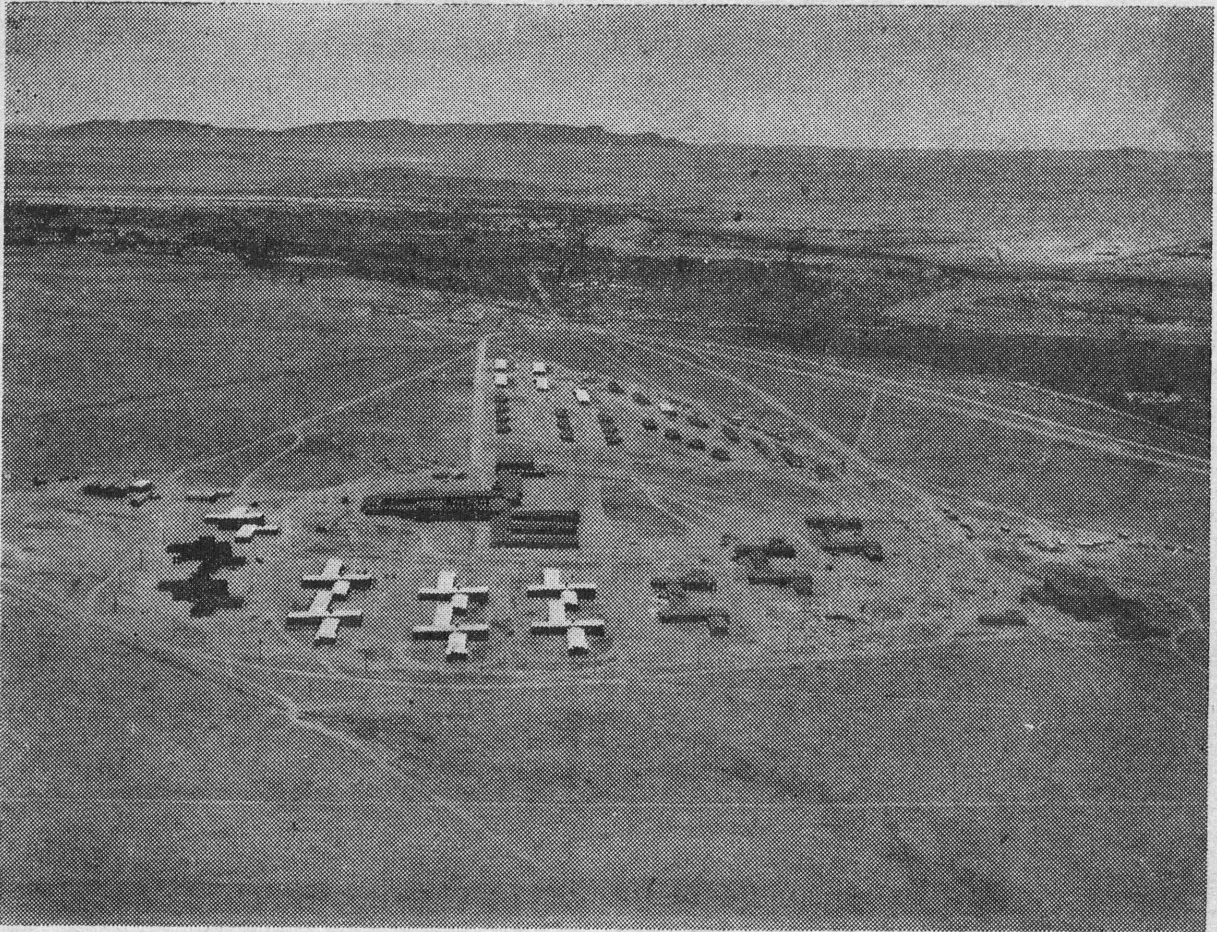
Emmons has high hopes for Indian education. An additional \$14 million has been proposed for Indian education. This would care for at least half of the 14,000 Navajo children out of school. Emmons feels certain that all the Navajo children will have schools in another year or so.

Gallup, Farmington, Holbrook, Winslow and Flagstaff would get much of the proposed money for Indian education.

Emmons thinks the bill for giving up the stewardship of Indians will not pass. Neither will the "competency bill." If it did it would not affect New Mexico and Arizona.

Emmons has made another important addition to the

(Continued on page 3)



Shiprock Boarding School will have 225 school children this year. It is a beautiful school. The dormitories are in the foreground. The school building is in the center. Employees quarters are in the background. The power plant is at the right side.

Kwii kin ndeextqadígíí dó' Naat'aanii Nééz hooleyéedi 'ólta' 'ahálnéhígíí 'át'é. Díí ghaai shíí 'átchíní naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qá naadiin 'ashdla' yilt'éego da'ólta'go doohah. 'Átchíní yíí' dabighanígíí wóshch'ishjigo 'abqahgi sinil. 'Ałnii'gi naaniigo dah naaztinígíí 'éi bii' da'ólta'ágíí 'át'é. Nléí 'aláahdi sinilígíí 'éi bá'ólta'í danilíinii, 'índa t'áá 'ákwii 'atah 'ólta' yindaalnishii yíí' dabighan dooleet. Nish'náájigo kin ntsaa náánást'anígíí 'éi biyi'dóó 'atsinilt'ish bee da'diltł'ígíí 'ál'j.

ADAHOONILIGII

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Indian Bureau program. It is the formation of a non-profit corporation. It will try to develop Indian reservation resources. It will be headed by very wise people. They will study ways of getting more money for the Navajos from their reservation land.

McKinley County Biyi' Indians Ła' Da'ólta' Dooleet

Na'nízhoozhí hooleyéegi náhásdzooígíí 'ool-yé McKinley County. Díí McKinley County biyi'dóó 'ólta' yaa nidaat'íinii t'áá hazhó'ó Indians yá 'ólta' yaa nidaat'íigo 'át'é. Naaki-go haz'q Wááshindoon baa dadidiit'aałgo bí-ni' 'ákwii Indians ba'átchíní da'ólta' dooleet daanii lá 'éi t'áá Na'nízhoozhí nahós'a'gi. Ła'

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'e'e'aah bich'iijigo, 'éi t'áá 'íidáq' bee lá 'azlji. Ha'a'aah bich'iijigo dó' ta'.

'Áádóó táago nááhast'á 'atdó' t'áá 'ákót'éego yaa nídaat'ji lá. 'Éi shji haa'i shq'shin. 'Áko díi 'ákót'éego bee ha'oodzi'ígíi t'áá 'at-tso 'ólta' 'ádahoolyaago 'ákwii 'átchíní naa-kits'áadahdi neeznádiin yilt'éego 'ólta' bá nááhódlq̄ dooleet lá. Jó 'éi t'áá bí bá da'ólta' dooleet, 'áko ndi Wááshindoon 'éi kin niidoo-nit, 'ákót'éego 'áátdeifni.

INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR MCKINLEY COUNTY

McKinley County, New Mexico has given to the government two proposed projects for schools for Indian children. The one for west of Gallup has been approved.

They plan to give to the government three more project proposals. These five schools would take care of around 1200 children. One school would be east of Gallup. Places for the others have not been selected.

Dzilyi' 'Ólta'di Naanish Bidadhoo'aahígíi

Intermountain Indian School hoolyéedi da-'ólta'ágíi ta' níléi hastq̄ nááhajji' bee bá na-haz'á. La' 'éi 'ashdla' nááhajji'. Hastq̄ nááhajji' ha'níigo 'ólta' yidadiilkaalígíi 'éi k'ad ta' 'áadi díi bédááhai. 'Áko naaki nááhah dahlzdzihi. 'Éi naanish bidadhoo'aahji yiniyé nináahidookah 'aak'eego. 'Ashdla' nááhajji' nihool'áhígíi yiniyé da'ólta'ii 'éi ta' k'ad 'áadi táá' bédááhai dooleet. 'Éi dó' naanish yidahoo'aah dooleet 'aak'eego. Díi naanish bidadhoo'aahii 'éi díi 'ólta'í danilíinii t'áábí ndeidiyii'aahii 'át'é. 'Áko ndi t'áá 'ahtso hazhó'ó 'ájít'jigo yá'át'éehgo bee jínáa dooleetgo 'át'é

'Ashiikéji binaanish 'adayiilaii:

1. Kéyah bina'anishgo bee 'iináájí.
2. Chidí 'ánídaal'jigi.
3. T'áá na'iini' haz'áqgi t'áadoo le'é bi-'oolkaqhgi.
4. Bááh 'ádaal'jigi.
5. Chidí daajjizhgóo k'éédaaldq̄hgi.
6. Kin 'ádaal'jigi.
7. Bii' déediljahí baa 'áháyáqgi.
8. Tsiniheeshji t'áadoo le'é bee 'ádaal-'jigi.
9. T'áadoo le'é baa 'áháyáqgi.
10. Ch'iyáán 'ál'jigi.
11. 'Átchíní da'ólta'í baa 'áháyáqgi.
12. Da'iigisgóo nada'anishígíi.
13. Béesh 'ahídadiilyijhgi.
14. Kin bee yidleeshí bee na'anishgi.
15. Béesh tígaii bina'anishgi.
16. Ké 'ánídaal'jigi.
17. Bik'i dah 'asdahí bik'í ní'da'altihgi.
18. Naalyéhé báhooghan góne' na'ani-shígíi.

19. Tsé yit'ingi.

Díi 'akót'éego naanish daashji néelq̄q' 'at'qq 'ádaat'éego 'ashké yindaalnish dooleetii ndeidiyiz'á. T'áá 'áhtso yá'át'ééh hazhó'ó 'ájít'jigo.

'At'éékéji binaanish danilíinii 'éi:

1. Chiyáá 'ádaal'jigóo na'anishígíi.
2. 'Azee'ál'ji góne' diné baa 'ádahayánígíi.
3. Dahooghangóo nda'anishígíi.
4. Naalyéhé bádahooghangóo.
5. T'áadoo le'é 'ádaal'jigo binda'anishgóo.
6. 'Éé' 'ániidí 'ánídaal'jigóo.
7. 'Ólta'í baa 'áháyáqgi.
8. Da'adq̄góo na'anishígíi.

Díi t'áá 'ahtso yá'át'éehgo naanish danilíinii 'ádaat'é 'atdó'.

VOCATIONS GIVEN BY INTERMOUNTAIN SCHOOL

All the fourth-year students in the six-year program, and the third-year students in the five-year program here at school had to choose their vocations. They are glad that the school is trying to train the students next year if they come back again. All the vocations are very good vocations. None of them are dangerous. The vocations we choose will help us to make our living if we keep the vocation all our lives. If one keeps his vocation that he chooses, he will make a very good living.

These are the vocations for the boys:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 11. Dormitory attendant |
| 2. Auto mechanics | 12. Laundry worker |
| 3. Commercial art | 13. Metal and welding |
| 4. Baker | 14. Painter |
| 5. Body-and-fender worker | 15. Silversmith |
| 6. Carpentry | 16. Shoe repair |
| 7. Boiler tender | 17. Upholstery |
| 8. Cabinet and mill work | 18. Store |
| 9. Custodian | 19. Masonry |
| 10. Cook | |

These are for all the boys. They are all very good vocations.

These vocations are for the girls:

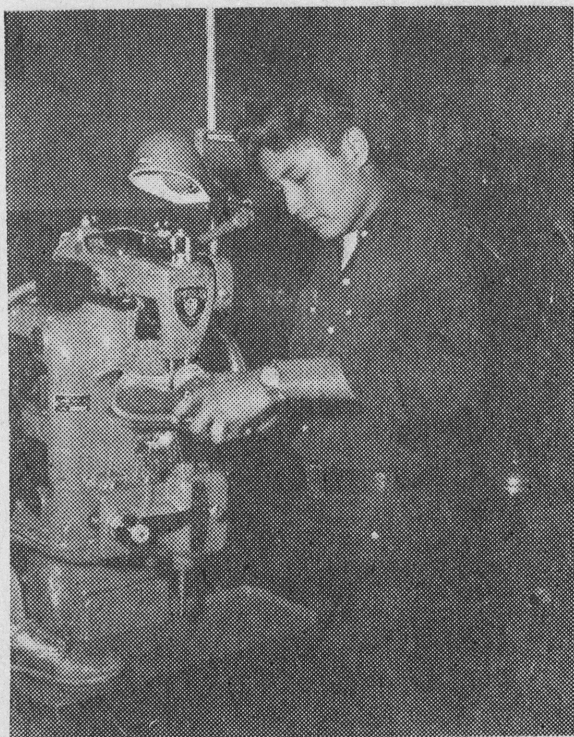
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Restaurant worker | 5. General industrial worker |
| 2. Hospital ward attendant | 6. Laundry, dry cleaning |
| 3. Home Service | 7. Dormitory attendant |
| 4. Store Service | 8. Dining room attendant |

These are very good vocations, too.

Indians Yik'é Da'ólta' Dooleetii

- Arizona wolyéego hahoodzojí béeso hastq̄q-di neeznádiindi miil bííghahgo bá ch'idínóodah lá 1955 biyi'. Indians níléi hoodzo yii'góo kéedahat'íinii díi béeso yinahji' bilagáana bi'ólta'j'í 'atah da'ólta' dooleet lá. 1954 biyi' 'éi naakidi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq 'ashdladiindi míil t'áá 'ákódígo 'ákót'éhígíi biniiyé bá nii'-nil nt'éé' lá. 'Éi Indians ba'átchíní táadi míil 'áájí k'ad da'ólta'ágíi bik'ehgo 'ákót'éego nii'nil lá. 1956 biyi' 'éi béeso t'áááhádi miil

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Boys can learn shoe repair in the Special Navajo Program. This boy attends Intermountain Indian School. **Dzilyi' hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí la' kwii ké'ánál'í yihoot'aahgo bikáá'. Special Navajo Program wolyéhígíí 'ákót'éego yee nda'nitin.**

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ntsaaígíí bííghahgo bá ch'ídínóodah lá. Háálá 'átchíní Indians danilíní k'ad la'í bilagáana bi'ólta'j'í' 'atah dahakááh t'áá níftéél nt'éé' díí Arizona biyi'. Tseebídi mííl dóó níwohjí' haa'í shíí naalkidgo 'ájíí 'atah da'ólta' dooleet 'áadi nahalzhiishgo.

ARIZONA TO RECEIVE INDIAN EDUCATION MONEY

Arizona will received \$600,000 for educating reservation Indians in 1955. They are to receive \$1,000,000 in 1956. This year, 1954, Arizona received \$250,000 to pay for the schooling of 3,000 Indians. It is expected that 8000 or 9000 Indian children will be in state school by September 1955.

'Ajéí Yqah Dahoyoot'aalíi

Tséhootsooidóó 'azee'íí'íni Dr. Frederick Margolis wolyéhígíí 'ánígo Naabeehó bitahgóó 'agháda'dildlaadígíí baa na'aldeeh ní. Diné táadi mííl dóó bi'qá díídi neeznádiingo t'áá 'íidqá' bighá da'deesdláád. 'Áko 'éidígíí tádiin dóó bi'qá naaki t'áá 'ákódígo bijéí bqah dah nahaz'qá lá jiní. Níwoh biláahdi 'ánée-láq'go 'ákót'éego bijéí bqah dah nahaz'qá shq'shin 'ilíí nt'éé'. Jó nt'éé' doo 'ákót'ée da lá daaní 'azee'íí'íni.

Naabeehó ts'ídá t'áá yíl'áá nt'éé' bighá-



'At'ééd kwii sizínígíí táá' nááhaíidqá' bilagáana bizaad doo yidiits'a'góó 'ólta'j'í' 'íiyá. Dzilyi' 'ólta' hoolyéhédi níyáago Special Navajo Program wolyéhígíí 'atah yí'íniíltá'. K'ad 'éi doo bich'j'í' 'anáhoót'i'go t'áá kintahdi da'adqá góne' naalnish Brigham City, Utah hoolyéegi.

Three years ago this girl did not speak English. Now she is a part-time waitress in one of the better restaurants in Brigham City, Utah. She attends the Special Navajo Program.

da'didooldla' daanígo yindaha'áá lá Tséhootsooidóó. Diné 'altso bighá da'deesdláadgo shíí 'índa bijéí bqah dah nahaz'áanii ts'ídá 'ánéelt'e'gi bééhodoozj'íí. 'Áádóó 'índa bina'a-nishgo ts'ídá níléi 'ashdla' nááhaij'í' díí 'ajéí yqah dah dahoyoot'aalíi dahidoot'óot shq'shin ní jiní Dr. Margolis. Jó k'ad 'éi doo hózhó baa hwiinít'íí'góó t'áá bini'ídi nihitah ní-dí'ni.

TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Fredrick Margolis says that of 3,400 people x-rayed only 32 had tuberculosis. This is below the number thought to have tuberculosis.

It is the objective of the Medical Branch to x-ray all Navajos. When this objective is reached then more valid figures can be given. When the overall x-ray program is finished Dr. Margolis says TB can be controlled in less than five years.

'Azee'al'í Baa Hwiinít'ígi

Díí k'ad níléi 'adahwiis'ágóó Wáashindoon be'azee'álaal'íígo nahaz'qá'góó kónááhoot'éhé béeso ninádaa'ni'ígíí bee ch'ínááhodoogaa'j'í' 'anáahoolzhiizhgo United States Public Health Service wolyéego dah yikahígíí yideiilniish dooleet. Wáashindoon 'éiyá yik'é 'as'áago 'ákót'éego 'azee'ádaal'íí nt'éé'. Níléi 'adahwiis'ágóó hastádiingo daats'í 'ákót'éego Wáashindoon be'azee'ádaal'íígo nahaz'qá díí United States dóó Alaska biyi'. T'áá 'éidígíí

(Continued on page 6)



This family has "running water" in their hogan. See the faucet in the next picture. This is handy way to have clean drinking water.

Kwii hooghanigíí t'óo'di tóshjeeh dah si'áqago biyi'déé' tó bá yah 'i'í'áago 'ádayiilaa. 'Ákót'éego tó yá'át'éehii hwee hóló fəh lá.

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Arizona biyi' neeznáago 'azee'ál'íí lá. New Mexico biyi'jí dó' díkwíí shíí. 'Áko 'éi Public Health Service wolyéhígíí yindaalnish dooleet lá kónááhoot'éhé July 1st dóo níwohjí. T'áa bih'í'gi Wááshindoon ła' yidádi'doołkałígíí 'éi doo beehaz'áq da lá. T'áa hazhó'ó Indians t'áa 'ákwii kéédahat'íinii díí 'azee'ál'í chodayoot'íinii 'ádaaniigo t'éiyá 'ákódooníít lá.

Bureau of Indian Affairs wolyéego Indians bi'oonish bił haz'áqjí naanish danilíinii t'áa bihidilts'iidgo bee nihoot'ánęę jó díí 'éi 'át'éé lá. Wónáásdóó 'áájí naanish yit'ih yęę 'ádoo-díłgo State wolyée hadahwiisdzodęę' nihini-daalnish dooleet. Jó 'ákót'éego naalkidii 'át'é.

Díí Public Health Service wolyéhígíí yá'á-t'éehgo 'azee'adeit'íinii 'óolyé. Háálá 'áájí béeso bá hólógo yá'át'éehgo 'azee'íit'íni yich'í' nda'iilé. Wááshindoon Indians Bi'oonish haz'áqjí 'éi doo 'ákót'éego be'azee'íit'íni yich'í' nda'iilée da. 'Éi baqgo 'azee'íit'íni yá'á-

t'éehii, bidziilgo bił 'ééhózinii t'óo nihits'áq' 'anáhakááh. Doo 'ilílgóo ni'iilyéhígíí biniinaago. Public Health Service ndeidiiláa dóo 'éi łaago 'át'éé dooleet.

INDIAN HOSPITALS TO BE RUN BY PUBLIC HEALTH

On July 1, 1955 the operation of the Indian hospitals will be under U. S. Public Health. They have been under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. There are some 60 of these Indian hospitals in the United States and Alaska. Ten are in Arizona. No hospital for one tribe can be closed before July, 1956, unless the tribal council votes for it.

This new law is in the plan of the Indian Bureau pulling out a little at a time. Later it is hoped that the states and counties will take over.

It is believed that this will mean better medical treatment for the Indians. Public Health pays better salaries than the Indian Bureau. Chances for longer jobs are better. Better doctors would come and stay.

Tsiniheeshjii' bizhool t'áadoo le'é baqah 'ál-yago k'ad 'ayóo béégashii dei'aał jiní.

Special treatment of sawdust has been developed to make it useful as food for cattle.



Note the way things are stored. This makes it easier to have clean things to eat from.

'Ásaa' bee da'adánii da nizhónigo táadaasgiz dóó bidádi'níbaalgo daast'in. 'Ákót'éego tsé'é-dó'i doo yaa nídaat'íggóo chin baqah 'ádingo bee da'adqáq t'eh lá.

Dibé 'Azee' Bit 'Ada'atsiigíi

Diné bikéyah bikáa' 'adahwiis'áagóo dibé 'azee' bit baa 'ada'atsigo baa ní'diildee'dóó wóshdée' k'ad dízdiindi míil bííghahgo dibé baa 'ada'astsi lá. Ha'át'íi shíí 'óolyé Blue Tongue, 'éi dibé ta' bidadeesna' lágo 'éi biniiyé 'áhát'íi lá. Díi dibé baa 'ada'atsi ha'nínigíi t'áa Naabeehó yinant'a'í danilfinii 'ákót'éego yee ndahaz'áqgo 'éi bik'ehgo baa na'aldeeh lá. Diné bidibé 'azee' baqah 'ádaalne'ii t'áa 'ákóq yik'é nda'iiléego 'ákót'éego baa na'aldeeh. Díi Blue Tongue wolyéego naatniih ha'nínigíi kóhoot'éédqáq' díkwiiigo shíí 'ákódzaa lá ha'níigo baa hóone' ni'. 'Éi biniiyé 'áhát'íi lá. Ts'í'ii baa nídaat'íggóo 'éi bee bitah nídílnih lá. Díi Blue Tongue wolyéego naatniih ha'nínigíi bee bééhózin nilíinii 'éi 'íishjágq dibé bikéts'íggí, bikéshgaan deig nineel'ánigi díthiigo biníjishchxii' t'eh lá. 'Éi bee bééhózin lá.

VACCINATION FOR PREVENTION OF BLUE TONGUE

About 40,000 sheep on the Navajo reservation have been vaccinated for Blue Tongue. Half a million will be

vaccinated by September 10. The project was taken up by the Navajo tribe. Each stockman pays for the vaccine used on his herd. Blue tongue has not appeared this year. Several cases showed up last year. It is carried by gnats and mosquitoes. It comes as a dark red band just above the hoof.

Welfare Yinaalnishii Ła' Náánádzá

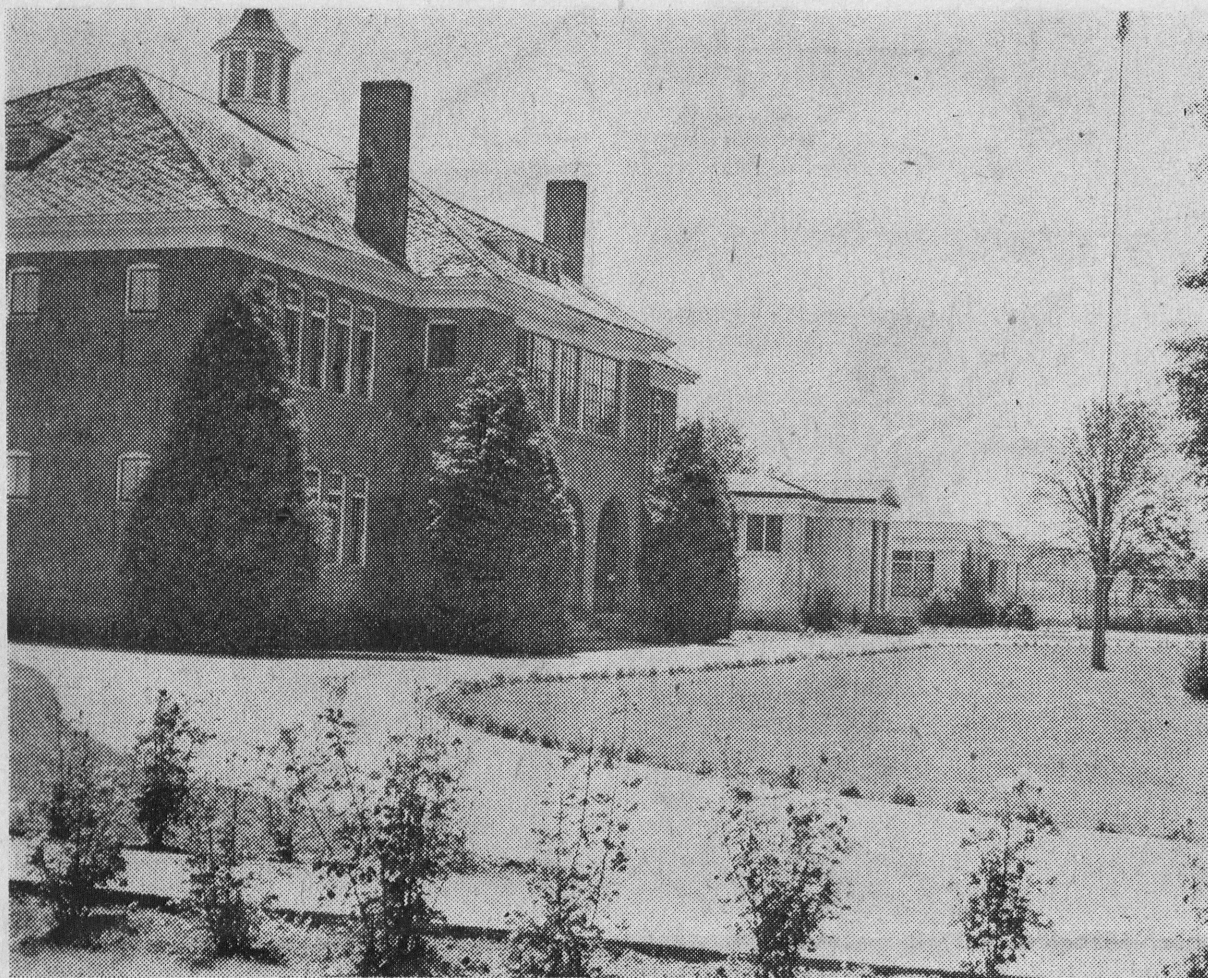
Welfare wolyéego diné t'áa ha'át'éego da bich'íi ndahwii'nánigíi biká 'aná'alwo' bit haz'áqjii 'alqajii' yá dah sidáa dooleet'ii ta' ni-hitah náánádzáa lá bilagáana 'asdzání nilíigo. Díi bilagáana 'asdzání 'éi Miss Lois McVey wolyéé lá. T'áa 'ákót'éegi nahazt'ii yinaalnish nt'ée' lá New Mexico biyi'.

Mrs. Ruby McDermott wolyé 'éi kwii 'ákót'éegi nihinaalnish nt'ée'.

NEW NAVAJO WELFARE DIRECTOR

Miss Lois McVey is the new Navajo service welfare director. She was at one time a social worker for the New Mexico department of public welfare.

Miss Ruby McDermott used to have this position.



This is one of the classrooms at Chemawa Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon. Chemawa has Navajos in the Special Navajo Program.

Chemawa Indian School hoolyéedi Naabeehó ba'átchíní ʔa' da'ólta'. Kin biyi' da'ólta'ágíí kwii ʔa' si'á.

Tó Yá'át'éehgo Chool'jigi

SMC—Tuba City, Ariz

Naabeehó bikéyah bá náhasdzooígíí n'léi 'e'e'aahjigo yaa nihoneel'aníí naakits'áadah náhidizidjii' six inches biighahgo nináháttíh lá. 'Áko 'ákónéelt'e' nináháttíhgo doo hózhó sih dago 'át'é. 'Éi baqago na'niyeeshígíí 'ádingo diné 'áájí kéedahat'iinii n'léi ha'át'éegi dashzhohgóo t'éiyá naadqá' da 'anideijih. ʔahda yá'át'éehgo naadqá' dahaleeh. ʔahda 'éi t'áa ch'éeh neheleeh níłtsá 'ádingo. Hazhó'ó ha'át'éego da bá hasht'e dahoolyaago shíí t'áa yá'át'éeh dooleet' ndi doo baa nídajit'íígoó daashíí nízadéé' t'óó 'ákót'éego hoolzhiizh.

ʔahgo diné Harry Singer k'éé'dídlééh lá. Náánáʔahgo dó' Lester Seschillie k'éé'dídlééh. 'Éi t'áa 'ákwií ba'átchíní yíł dabighan. Díí kwii baa hane'ígíí Tó Naneesdizí hoolyéhdóo n'léi Dził ʔibéi bich'í' di diné kéedahat'jigo hwii

baa hane'. ʔahjii tsé ní'á dóo ʔahjii 'éi hótšago to ch'inághgo 'éi bita'gi dahooghan dóo t'áa 'ákwií k'ééda'dídlééh. Acres wolyéhígíí naadiin sinil daats'í yíghahgo yikáá' k'ééda'dídlééh. Kéyah hazhó'ó bikáá' hasht'e hoolyaago 'éi tádiin dóo bi'qá 'ashdla' bíghah. Díí kwii ʔeezhígíí t'áa hazhó'ó yá'át'éeh.

'Ashdlago hooghan kwii kéyah chodayoot'jii lá. 'Áko ndi t'áa 'iíyisíí ba'ahódlíi dooleetígíí doo bíghah da. Biniinaanii kwii ʔa' baa hane'. Naaki náahai yéedqá' 'ákót'éego diné k'ida'deezla' kwii. 'Aadóo t'áa yá'át'éehgo naadqá' hazl'jii. Nt'éé' ʔah nahóoltqágo n'léidéé' k'i'doolyáhqá bitah góyaa to 'adahaazgo. 'Éi ʔa' bik'í dahoozhchqá' dóo t'áa yíł to 'ada'azhgháazh. 'Éi n'léidéé' to nídadigohii doo bá hasht'e hoolyaa da 'éi bee 'adzaa.

'Éi díkwíidi shíí 'ákódzaago Harry Singer dóo Lester Seschillie Tó Naneesdizígóo yiniyé

(Continued on page 9)



This is some of the work done on the Seschille farm. Detention and diversion dikes catch water coming down the wash. The water then flows through the weeps (pipes) on to the farm. It can then be used for irrigation. This makes water available longer. It also prevents flood damage to crops.

Cháshk'ehdée' tó ch'inánahígíí kwii bich'ááh dah 'aztáqgo binahjí' dah néigeeh. 'Áádóó 'índa béesh bá bigháa daaz'áago níléi k'ée'dil-yéehjí' tó 'adaazlǫ. 'Éi 'áádóó bee nidani-yéesh. Díigi 'át'éego tó t'áá 'átch'íidigo kéyah bik'íji' hadaazlǫgo yá'át'ééh. T'áá hooshch'í' t'óó 'ahayóí kéyah bikáa'jí' hanált'eehgo 'éi kéyah doo bá yá'át'ééh da. 'Índa 'ákót'éego tó doo dina' da.

(Continued from page 8)

naazh'áazhgo 'áadi Soil and Moisture Conservation wolyéego yiniyé dah naháaztánígíí 'á' yí' hoolne'. 'Éi 'áádóó 'ákóq biniyé na'as-dee'go 'áadi nda'doonishgóó baa dahwiinis-t'íid.

oil and Moisture Conservation wolyéhígíí t'áadoo le'é bee nda'doonishii kóq ndeiznil, Chidí naa'na'í da 'ádaat'éii. 'Éi 'áádóó tó bich'ááh dah 'aztánígíí 'adayiilaa diné 'á'. 'áah-góó béesh bighá daaz'áago 'ádaalyaa. Hash-t'í'ish tsé nádleehe da 'éi t'áá bí yee 'ííjéé' díí Soil and Moisture Conservation wolyé ha'nínígíí.

Díí béesh bighá daaz'áago 'ádaalyaa ha'nínígíí 'éi bee tó t'áá hazhóó'ógo níléi kéyah bikáa'góó 'adahaazlǫ. Náaná'ahjigo 'éi tó wó'q nágohgo 'ályaa. Nid 'éi tó háádibíihgo 'índa 'áajigo wó'q nágoh.

'Áłtsé díí nda'doonishgóó bééhózingo 'ádaalyaa. 'Áádóó 'índa bee nda'doonishii kóji' ch'é'nilgo diné t'áá bí yee ndaashnish. Chidí bitoo' da 'ádaat'éii t'áá bí yá ndayii'niihgo 'ákót'éego bikéyah yee yindaashnish.

Soil and Moisture yá ndaalinishígíí 'á' 'áadi yinaagháago 'éi bik'ehgo kéyah binda'azh-nish.

Kéyah bikáa' hasht'e dahoolyaa dóó 'ahjii'

bighááh nááhoot'á. 'Áko t'áá 'át'éego 35 acres sil'íí' díí kéyah bikáa' k'ée'dilyéeh dooleetii. Tóhígíí dó' k'ad doo 'á' t'áá 'adzaagi nehe-leeh da. 'Áko díí 'ákót'éego diné t'áá bí yindaashnish ndi t'áá 'íiyisíí yaa 'haééh danízin.

Náádaat'ahgóó 'ákót'éego diné 'á' shíká 'í'doolwołgo shikéyah bindeeshnish danízingo t'áá 'ákót'éego bee haz'á. 'Éi baqgo t'áadoo bich'í' ni' danoh'íni.

MORE CROPS FROM BETTER USE OF WATER

The extreme western portion of the Navajo Reservation along the Little Colorado River receives an annual rainfall of six inches. With this amount of rainfall, some Navajo farmers derive their subsistence by dry farming. Some are successful and others meet with complete failure. Through the years, these people have learned to pick locations which make the best dry farms. Most of these farms provide a meager subsistence if all natural resources are controlled and utilized.

A typical example of dry farm operation is by Harry Singer, Lester Seschilie, and families. This particular farm is situated at the edge of the painted desert, eighteen miles southwest of Tuba City, Arizona. This farm is bordered on one side by a sandstone and on the other by the Moencopi Wash. The basin on which the farm is situated has 35 acres. 20 acres were being farmed before improvements were made. The soils in the farm area are composed of weathered shale, sand and silts deposited from a large drainage area.

Five families are dependent on this farm for their subsistence. However, because of the lack of control over the elements the land was not capable of sustaining these families adequately. For example during the summer of 1952, this area received 4" of rains in 48 hours. This caused 1½ feet of water to flow and gully the lower section of the farm. Most of the crops were washed out. This is a typical example.

These families, represented by Harry Singer and Lester Seschilie, went to the Soil and Moisture Conservation office at Tuba City, Arizona. They presented their problem and requested any assistance. Soil and Moisture technicians conferred with the operators and worked out a solution.

Equipment was made available by the Soil and Moisture Conservation Branch. A detention-diversion dam, a diversion dike and pond were constructed. Three eight-inch weeps (pipes) were placed in the detention-diversion. One twelve-inch (pipe) was placed in the diversion dike. Soil and Moisture Conservation contributed the pipe and cement needed in the construction.

The weeps will slow down flood waters so that they can be utilized on the land. The twelve-inch weep placed in the diversion dike will also make it possible to further utilize flood waters before they spill over the pond spillway. Excess water which cannot be used on the farm or stored in the pond will flow out the spillway into the Moencopi Wash.

Gradient furrows were staked by Soil and Moisture Conservation and constructed by the farmers with equipment made available to them. All expenses in the operation of this equipment, as fuel, maintenance and operation, was borne by farmers.

(Continued on page 11)



This mother is very careful to sterilize the bottle, nipple, and water for the baby. Also see how she holds the nipple. She only touches the edge with her hands. She does not touch the part that goes into the baby's mouth. Water should be boiled well before feeding. Milk should be kept at almost boiling for 20 minutes. This makes them safe for the baby. Food, bottles or nipples that are dirty may give the baby diarrhea. Diarrhea kills more babies on the Navajo reservation than any other disease.

Kwii 'áwée' 'abe' bá 'ájíléehgo bikáá'. Tózis dóó bee 'alt'o'i, 'índa tó t'áá 'altso yéego shibéexhgo 'ál'j'í lá. 'Índa bee 'alt'o'i t'áá bibqahági 'áts'íisigo jóts'i'go 'ál'j'í lá. Kwii 'ákót'éego bikáá'. 'Awée' bee 'alt'o'i yidootsahági 'éi doo bí'dínih da.

'Awée' tó yidláq shíj' t'áá 'altso yéego shibéexhgo yá'át'ééh. 'Índa 'awée' 'abe' bá 'ájiit'j'ihgo to ts'idá yéego sidogo bihi ji'ááh, t'áado yéego bida'deegizí. Naadiin dah 'alzhiinj' da 'ákót'éego tó sido bii' si'áqago hodinaah. 'Ákót'éego yá'át'ééh. T'áadoo le'é chin t'áá daabqahgo 'awée' baa jiilniiłgo 'éi doo yá'át'ééh da. 'Ákódaat'éhigíi bits'áqádóó bichaan bighá daana'. 'Aze'e'íit'íni 'ádaaniigo diné bikéyah bikáá' 'adahwiis'áágóó ts'idá díi 'átchíní bichaan bighá daana'ígíi t'éi-yá 'agháago 'átchíní nihigha yii'niiłgo 'át'é Naabeehó noh'íinii, jó danihiłní. 'Éi baqago niha'átchíní yéego baa 'adaholyáq.



This mother is giving her baby melon. Melon is not good for small children. It may cause diarrhea.

'Awée' ta'neesk'ání bijíisqágo bikáá' kwii. 'Éi ts'idá doo 'ál'jii da daani 'azee'íit'íni. 'Ákódaa-t'éhígíi bits'qádóó 'at'chíní bichaan bighá daana'.

(Continued from page 9)

All technical supervision was supplied by the soil and Moisture Conservation Branch.

As the result of above improvements, the farmland was increased from twenty acres to thirty-five acres. This will make it possible for the farmers to utilize rains more adequately. The farmers in the area are very pleased and can point with pride to their accomplishments.

Similar assistance is available to all those farmers who are willing to work and increase their production.

(A Navajo Legend)

Ts'idá 'átsé yaa' sil'jii' gágii dóo t'qzhii dóo hazéists'ósii dóo né'éshjaa' bit' 'ahíiikai jini. Kwii t'áadoo le'é baa nídajit'jigo ma'ii haa yilwod jini. 'Áádóo ma'ii 'ání jini t'qzhii 'áátyi'ni.

"Hool'ágóo nihookáá' dine'é chidanoot'jii dooleet." ní jini. "ni dó', né'éshjaa', hane' nani'áa dooleet." ní jini. "Gágii 'éi shí bit' naash'aash dooleet, hazéists'ósii 'éi bikiin naasháa dooleet." ní jini ma'ii. "Yaa', ni 'éi t'áadoo bee chiini'íni da dooleet lá." ní jini.

Nt'éé' yaa 'ání jini "'Éi lá ha'át'éego 'áhool-yé, shí lá 'aldó' t'áa choosh'jii dooleet ni, ni-hookáá' dine'é doo yaa nidaakqai'góo shee 'ák'idahalta' dooleet." ní jini.

THE FIRST LOUSE

(A Navajo Legend)

As the very first Louse, Crow, Turkey, Chipmunk and Owl had a meeting. Then Coyote came running to them. Coyote spoke to Turkey first. He said, "People on the earth will always be making use of you." To Owl he said, "You will carry the news." To Crow he said, "You will be going about with me." To Chipmunk he said, "I will be eating you." To Louse he said, "You alone are of no use to anyone."

Then Louse said, "I too will do something. When people on earth have nothing to do I always shall keep them company."

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T'iish bitsoo' daats'í 'át'é bizéé'déé' ha-néit'go 'tehígíi yee 'adiits'a' 'éi yiniiyé 'át'j jini.

A snake uses his tongue to hear with.

Hasht'ish Dits'idí

University of Arizona hoolyéédéé' na'al-deehgo t'áadoo le'é nahasdzáan bii' dahólóonii, t'áa chojoot'íí' 'ádaat'éii yiká hada'asíid-go kóq Naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'góo tádoókai. Nt'ée'go Ch'iníí nahós'a'gi haa'i shíí Echo Cliffs hoolyé, 'ákwii teezh daayit'éé shíí hólóq lá jini. Díí teezhígíí t'áa 'íiyisíí t'áa yéego choo'iinii 'át'éé lá. Níjítłohgo dah díníyéhé dóo 'ayóo dits'id jini. Hasht'ish 'álíígo nléi canal wolyéego tó bá da'ní'ágóo dóo na'al-dloosh da'adlq biniiyé tó bá na'az'ágóo da biyi'déé' bee daadleeshgo nizhóni jini. Nléi tókq'i biká 'ada'algo'góo dó t'áa 'íiyisíí cho-dayoot'íí lá. 'Índa nléi tó bidáda'deest'ingóo da bee bidziilgo dah na'aztqago 'ál'íí lá. Díí k'ad 'ákódaat'é nahaz'ágóo na'iini' shíí bá dahólóqgo 'át'é díí teezhígíí.

Díí hasht'ish dits'idí ha'níngíí nléi Dzít Łibáíí bits'íidi 'atdó' hólóq lá jini, Na'ní'á Hayázhi dahojinínigíí haa'i shíí. Tsiizizii hool-yéegi 'atdó' hólóq lá jini.

COMMERCIAL CLAY DEPOSITS DISCOVERED

The University of Arizona has been making a survey of Navajo reservation resources. It has found a type of clay in Echo cliffs near Chinle. This clay swells when wet. It is used to line water canal and stock tanks. This clay can be used as oil well mud conditioner. This clay can also be used in earth dam construction.

In addition to Echo cliffs clay can be found near Cameron, Arizona and near Leupp, Arizona.

Naanish Binaaltsoos Dabidii'nínigíí

Nléi ha'at'éegi da nijilnishgo béeso hats'áq' nahádláhágíí yaa halne'go naaltsoos Ła' haa yiltsoos. 'Éi nléi daqjii' hodiłilzhishgo bik'ehgo naaltsoos há háadadilne'go bił yah 'anáhá'-nííł. Díí naaltsoos bik'ehgo nihá háada'dilne-'ígíí hazhó'ó danót'íígo yá'át'ééh. Naanish binaaltsoos bi-number yígíí hazhó'ó jinił'íígo yá'át'ééh. Łahda doo 'ákót'éégóobikáa' Łeh hanaaltsoos. 'Índa nihizhi' dó t'áa 'ákónáá-nát'é. Doo 'ákót'éégóo da bikáa'go 'át'é. 'Éi baq hazhó'ó hadaasíid.

Béeso bik'é nijilnishígíí Łahjii' hats'áq' ná-haasdlá'ágíí yaa halne'ii withholding statement deiłni. 'Éi bik'ehgo naaltsoos há háadadilne'. 'Éi ts'ídá bee 'ééhózinii 'át'é 'atdó'. Bá naatnishígíí 'éi yik'ehgo niláahdi naaltsoos nihá yah 'anáyii'nííł. 'Áko béeso nléi náasdi choıdoot'ííii nihá bééhózinigo 'áyósin. Ha'á-t'éegi da doo 'ákót'éé dago 'éi t'áa 'áko bina-nihidiki'. Kwe'é lá ha'at'éego Łahgo 'ánádzaa lá nihi'di'niih.

Bá naatnishii niláahdi naaltsoos nihá yah 'anáyii'nííłigíí béeso bá hooghan góne' béeso

yah 'ajiniíł nahalin. Naaltsoosígíí bikáa' nihi-number, 'Índa nihizhi' da doo 'ákót'éé dago béeso yéé Łahjii' nihits'áq' doo bééhózin da neheleeh. Ha'at'éegi nihits'áq' 'ákódzago 'éi t'áa nihi 'í'đót'íí nilíi dooleet nihinaaltsoos doo hazhó'ó baq 'áhótyáq dago.

Díí béeso hasht'e' nihinidéhígíí nléi náasdi choo'iinii 'át'é. 'Áko t'áa nihi ni'iyosiihgo nihibéeso 'atŁh'ídi dooleet nléi k'ad choo'íihjii' 'ahoolzhiizhgo. Haa'i da ha'at'ihii da nihizéé' yist'íidgo niha'atŁhini daniliinii chodeidoot'ííł. Doodaii' hasoohtihgo, naanish yéé doo bíinó-hah da sool'íi'go 'áadi nát'áq' nihich'í' niná-hályee dooleet. Jó 'áko ndi t'áa 'atŁh'ishjii' yá'át'ééh. T'áa nát'áq' 'aanidínóodahii 'át'éé lá. 'Áko 'éi baqgo ts'ídá baq 'adahótyáq nihi-naaltsoosígíí.

T'áa ha'at'éegi hazhó'ó shiŁ 'ééhodooziłł danohsinggo social security bá dahooghangóo hazhó'ó nda'ídółkid. Dook'o'osłíid biyaajii Kinfáni hoolyéhégi Ła' 'ákót'éego bá hooghan Post Office hoolyéego naaltsoos yah 'ahigehe góne'. DáadılkaŁ naakidi neeznádiinígíí bee bik'e'eshchí. Naaltsoos bee 'éedahózin dani-liinii Ła' nihaiıdoot'ííł 'áadi yah 'ooyáago.

YOU NEED YOUR WITHHOLDING STATEMENTS IN FILING YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN

Department of Health Education, and Welfare
Social Security Administration
200 Post Office Bldg.
Flagstaff, Arizona

When you receive your withholding statements (w-2) from all of your employers look them over carefully. Be sure that your social security number and your name are right on each of them.

You need these statements in filing your income tax return. Also they are a valuable source of information for you. These forms assure you that your employers have reported your wages correctly for social security. Or they warn you if there is a mistake.

The social security reports which your employer makes for you are almost like bank deposits. If he does not give the Social Security Administration your correct information you are the one to suffer. In fact you may lose credit for a particular deposit if name, etc., are incorrect.

If your social security record is short because of mistakes, your insurance protection under social security may be reduced. This protection represents survivors benefits for your family if you die. It also represents retirement payments for you when you reach 65. Either way, you want to be sure that you or your family receives the full social security coverage.

If you have any questions about your social security account ask your social security officer. In Flagstaff, Arizona, he is located in Room 200 Post Office Building. He can give you wage statement post card. That card will bring you a report of your standing under social security.

Dlǫ́' 'Ayóo Łikan

"The Padres Trail"

Halgaigóo łeechqá'í níigo Bilagáana dlǫ́' yózhíi łeh. Dlǫ́' łeechqá'í nahalingo 'ayóo ha'í dǫ́l'jǫ́' łeh dóo ha'át'ihíi da yiyiitséehgo nahat'in łeh, 'éi shǫ́' bqa 'ádajiní Bilagáana. 'Áko ndi Naabeehó 'ayóo dlǫ́' bił daalkan. Łeechqá'í 'éi doo deiyáq da. Bilagáana k'ehjí yizhíhígíí lá 'éiyá 'ákót'ée ndi dlǫ́' łeechqá'í doo bił 'ahidéet'i'góo baa ntsáhákees. Dlǫ́' 'ádaalts'íísí, bíjáád da 'ádaalts'íísí, 'éidiígíí bqaqgo t'áá 'át'é t'óo dijool. Tsindit'inii ha'ninígíí k'asdaq' t'áá yit 'ahinoolnin.

T'ah nahdǫ́' t'óo 'ahayói nt'ée' díi dlǫ́'. Dadzigaigóo kéedahat'j. 'Áko n'léi t'áá'á'í da hoołtséehgo 'ániih dóo t'áá 'át'é bił béeda-hooziij. T'áá 'áko dabighanji' náhiidiilyeed łeh. Díkólt'é da t'áá'áhá góyaa dabighango t'áá 'át'é 'a'qjahgo t'áá'á'í 'éi t'áá 'áádóo háánít'ááh łeh.

T'áadoo le'é dah daaltsooígíí, t'oh da 'ádaat'éii deiłchozh. Ch'il behét'óól da 'ayóo deiyá. T'áá 'éi da da'atah díi Naabeehó bi-kéyah bikáa'gi ch'il 'ádeisdjíd ha'níigo t'ah díkwíi náahai yéedqá' shǫ́' 'éiyá dlǫ́' naatseed baa na'asdee'. Łǫ́' bidqá' 'áda'alyaago bitah-góo nikideilkaad. 'Éi t'áá 'át'é 'ábísdjíd. 'Áko ndi łahgóo łá' t'áá ndaakai.

Dlǫ́' dahółqódaq' 'éi hadajilzheehgo be'el-dqoq da bee ndajiltseed nt'ée' 'ayóo bitsj' łikanígíí bqaqgo. Łá' t'óo yá nináda'a'niłgo 'ahidaiileeh łeh nt'ée' lá. Tó hólqoqgo 'éi hadajilt'eeł. Dlǫ́' bi'áán góyaa tó bił 'ajilt'eehgo tó bił hadibíijhgo 'áádǫ́' hach'j' haaghááh, doodaii' táá' da hach'j' haajah. Ni'jiiyéehgo 'áłtsé níjiltsih, łeezh yíłtsei bíjijihgo. 'Áádóo bitsq ha'jinił, łahjí biniiyé kq'go. 'Áádóo 'inda bighaa' hazhó'ó bqaq dzizis. Kq' 'ał'qa ndzi-zi'go 'ákóyaa łeehjinił dóo łeehch'i'ih sidoo-ígíí bik'idziizi'. Nizhónigo yit'isgo doo ha'jót-tsóod 'áháłniih da.

PRAIRIE DOGS TASTE GOOD

Whilst the Navajos would not eat dog meat, they relished prairie dogs. But these are not dogs at all and they have no relationship whatsoever with the canine family. They are small, plump, shortlegged rodents with slight resemblance to the squirrels, and live in underground burrows.

Not so many years ago they were very numerous on the Navajo reservation and usually occupied little villages where often as many as 25 or more might be seen at one time. As soon as a human approached their habitats, it seemed as though a sentinel had sounded an alarm that sent them scurrying in all directions to the mound entrances.

Feeding on herbs and roots, they naturally were a

serious menace to crops and forage. An organized plan scattering poisoned grain throughout the Navajo country finally succeeded almost completely eradicating the little pests.

The Indians used to shoot them or trap them or drown them out of their tunnels, the latter method being common during the rainy season when the run off water was led from the hillsides into the burrows to bring the drowning creatures to the surface. Preparation for the table was a primitive process: without being skinned or drawn they were roasted in hot embers, and, so I am told they were really delicious.

Naakaii Bito'gi Ná'ázt'i'igíí

T'ah díkwíi da náahai yéedqá' Naakaii Bitó' hoolyéegi kéyah t'áá hótsoaago biná'ást'i' ni'. Kéyah baa 'áháyánígíí bee yidooltséet ha'níigo biniiyé ná'ást'i'. Kodóo binahji' nahat'á hólqo dooleet ha'nii ni'. Yéé ni' t'áá 'ániididóo doo 'ákót'éeqóo hoogáat hodoo'niid.

'Ákódzaago hastói béesh bqaq dah naaz-'áni danilínígíí łá' 'ákqo yiniyé tádookai daa-lá yit'éeqo 'ádaanii lá ha'níigo. T'áá 'ákót'éeqo díkwíi shǫ́' nínáánáahai. Dqdaq' Tséghá-hoodzánigi 'átah 'azl'j'éedqá' 'inda hazhó'ó baa hwiníst'jíd. T'áá hazhó'ó t'áá nizaadgóo baa yáátí'. 'Áadi 'inda díi ná'ázt'i'igíí t'óo néidoolchxqot ha'níigo naaltsoos bee 'áda ni-hodiit'aahii ha'ninígíí łá' bee niiltsooz. 'Éi hastói yee lá da'ast'j'. T'ah nahdǫ́' diné díi kéyah chodayool'inéq baa nídidoot'áatgo haz'q hodoo'niid.

MEXICAN SPRINGS DEMONSTRATION AREA

This area was fenced several years ago. It was the purpose to have a place where grazing, erosion, etc., could be controlled. Then better methods could be developed to control these things. In the last few years this area has not been used for that purpose.

The council made a study of this area. There was much discussion. Finally Councilman Frank Bradley introduced a resolution which passed. This resolution was to remove the fence. Then the range rights could be given to the people entitled.

Indians Binant'a'í Kiis'áanii Yitahgóo Tádiyá

Glenn Emmons wolyéego k'ad Indians yin-ant'a'í nilínígíí t'áá 'ániidígo Kiis'áanii kéedahat'j'igóo yitah tádiyáá lá. 'Éi shǫ́' Kiis'áanii yit 'átah nídaadleehego t'áadoo le'é yee 'ahit nidahasne'. Díi k'ad t'áá yéego nihichj' 'aná-hóót'i' dasool'j'igíí t'áá nihá shít bééhózin hał-níi lá. Díi k'ad doo nihee nahat'inígíí dóo nahachagii 'ádaat'éii da nihitah náłnihígíí béego bee hinohnáanii yéé t'áá 'áłtso nihits'qá' ni' kóyiilaa ní jini.

'Áko ndi shǫ́' t'áá ha'át'éeqo da nihíká 'i'doolwołgo 'át'é hałníi lá. 'Áádóo 'inda 'ólta'

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The Fort Sill Indian High School has an Indian Club. Here the club is in costume. They are visiting with a General of the French Army, who visited Fort Sill.

Indian Club wolyéego yee 'álah nádleeh lá kwii naháaztánígíí. Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí 'ádaat'í Nléí tónteel tsé'naadéé' siláoo ła' naagháago 'éí kwii yíł naháaztáqago bikáá'.

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dóo 'azee 'ádaal'ígíí da, 'índa bee da'íinánii bi'oonishígíí bá hoot'áatgi dó' yee hoł nahasne' lá Mr. Emmons.

'Áádóo bidinínáádéé' Kiis'ánii t'áa t'áqgóo nida'ídéetkid. Díí kéyah bikáá' tó binda'doonishgi t'éiyá 'aghá nahalingo yínda'ídítkid. 'Aadóo nléí ha'a'ahdi t'áadoo le'é Indians bídadéet'íí naaltsoos bee naastsoozgo baa dahwiinít'ínígíí dó yínda'ídéetkid lá. 'Éí k'ad 'ákót'éhígíí shíł hazhó'ó bił béeedahózin k'ad.

Indians Yinant'a'í nléí ha'a'ahdi nídahidínoobjiił ts'ídá k'ad 'índa 'ákót'éego Kiis'áanii yitah tádííyáago yíł 'ahíł ndahasne' lá.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER VISITS PUEBLOS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glenn Emmons visited the Pueblo Indians. He said they were hurting economically. Their way of making a living has been reduced by drought and grasshoppers.

Mr. Emmons told the Pueblos that all possible relief would be given them. Also he went over his three-point program with them, which is better education, health

and economic development.

The Pueblos asked Mr. Emmons many questions. These questions were mostly about water development, education and bills in Congress.

Mr. Emmons said this was the first time a Commissioner had visited the Pueblos.

Harry Begay Naadiin Náahai Bá Niit'á

Harry Begay wolyé diné ła' naghái Lók'aah Nteel nahós'a'déé'go diné nil'igo. Bik'is Francis Begay wolyéé nt'éé' yiyisxíł lá ho-doo'niid haidqá' Na'nízhoozhídi. 'Éí biniyé 'ániid baa hwiiníst'íidgo Yootó hoolyéedi 'a-wáalya góne' naadiin doodaii' naadiin 'ashdla' da néédoohah, bi'doo'niid lá. 'Éí shíł hastiir Yootóodi 'awáalya sidá k'ad.

HARRY BEGAY GETS 20 YEARS IN PRISON

Harry Begay was given a sentence of not less than 20 years and not more than 25 years. He will serve his term at the state penitentiary at Santa Fe. Last December 3, he killed his brother Francis in Gallup.



This young Navajo works hard. This year she will be in the fourth grade. She will be eligible to attend public school in one of the border towns.

Kót'éego daats'i 'óolyé naaltsoos háchíh bidii'á. Díí 'at'ééd t'áá hazhó'ó 'ihoo'aah yidiilkaalgo baa hane'. 'Áłchíní yázh t'ah nich'i'go 'ádaníłtooígíí łá' bá hool'aahgo ni 'éi naghái Diné bihoo-dzo t'ó'ó'di kin dah naazhjaagóo haa'i da bilagáana ba'áłchíní bił da'íidiłtah bi'doo'niid lá. 'Ákódzaago k'ad haa'i shíí 'atah 'ólta'. Dí'ígíí yólta'lá k'ad.

'Ashiiké Yázhí Ła' Scout Camp-góo Ndaaskai

T'áá diné ba'áłchíní daníłiiníi 'ashiiké yázhí Boy Scout 'atah daníłínígíí neeznádiin dóo bi'qá 'ashdladiin yilt'éego nłéi Dził Łizhiin hoolyéedi Boy Scouts 'álah nádleehgo 'ákóq naaskai. 'Éi 'áadi t'áadoo le'é bee 'idahoo'aah daníłiiníi yaa ninákah. Na'azísí To'ó hoolyé-hédóo náhookosjigo džíł 'ałkéé' dinítqadígíí 'óolyé jiní Dził Łizhiin.

Jones Ranch trailer school hoolyéhédóo bilagáana Mr. Norman Green wolyéego bá 'ólta'i nílínígíí dóo Mr. Walter Steqá, Tóhaach'i dóo, 'éi 'ákóq 'ashiiké yázhí neizh'eezh lá.

BOY SCOUTS

Approximately 150 Navajo boys attended Boy Scout Camp this year. This camp was held at Camp Zia. It is the official camp located north of Cuba, New Mexico.

Norman Green of the Jones Ranch Trailer school was program director. Walter Stepp of Tohatchi is the Inter-Tribal District Chairman.

Leeyi' Dahólóonii Bi'oonishgi

Yootóójí hahoodzooígíí biyi'jí ha'agéed yindaalnishii łá' Mr. C. H. Murphy wolyéé léi' 'ánígo díí k'ad Naabeehó binant'a'i Tséghá-hoodzánígi 'álah nádleehígíí t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo bidine'é yá dahó'aah lá ní jiní. 'Éi díí ha'agéedgi ts'ídá bohónéedzqá' góne' 'áda-yoolíł níigo 'áníí lá.

Naabeehó binant'a'i yaa nídaast'jigdo Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc. wolyéego yee dah yikahii yil 'ahada'deest'qágo k'ad bá dadeesh-nish lá. 'Éi t'áá hazhó'ó bił yá'át'éehgo yee haadzíł lá. 'Éi t'áá 'aaníí k'ad 'ákót'éego Naat'aanii Nééz hoolyéedi tsé bá ndahageeh. Uranium wolyéhígíí t'áá 'ákwii bqgh hasht'e daalne' dooleet' biniyé k'ad t'óó bá ndahageeh. Bí 'éiyá kin bii' nda'anish dooleetii yaa naakai. Díí ghaai haa'i hoolzhishgo shíí 'ałtso

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The Tuba City Boarding School about 1910. Some of these buildings are still in use. See if you can find yourself.

Tó Naneesdizí hoolyéegi 'ólta'ági 'át'é díí. 'Ashdladiin dóo bi'qá 'ashdla' náahai yéedáqá' daats'i bik'i nii'níl lá. Díí kinígíí ła' t'ahdii naaznil. Hastói dóo sáanii dasooljii'ii haa'i shj' 'atah nisoozj.



Betty Jane Begay and Albert Emmerson got married at Sherman Institute, Riverside, California. Pictured are Grace Tall, Hope McCabe, Barbara Tsosie, Annie Tsosie, Mrs. Albert Emmerson, Albert Emmerson, Alex Lewis, Harry House, Jesse Biakeddy, Norman Blackwater and Laurie Stump (the only one not a Navajo).

Tsítkéí dóo ch'ikéí nléí danízaadgóó 'ólta' yiniyé 'adahakáhígíí t'áadoo le'é 'áadi bee ndabidi'nitin shj' yik'ehgo ła' yá'át'éehego 'adá tsidahidikees. 'Áko t'áadoo le'é nízahónigo 'ádayooliit t'áá nlááh bilagáana bitahj' 'át'éhégi 'át'éego. 'Éidígíí kwii Albert Emmerson 'asdzání Betty Jane Begay wolyéego yiit 'ahaa yiit'áazhgo bikáá' Sherman Institute hoolyéedi. Tsítkéí, 'inda ch'ikéí da yiit 'ahéedahólzini shq' yiit yaa nidaast'ijidgo kót'éego nihá 'ádooníit dadíiniid. 'Éi bik'ehgo nízahónigo 'ée' neishoodii 'ahaa binínil. 'Ákót'éego tsítkéí, 'inda ch'ikéí ła' yá'át'éehego na'ák'ítsildaalkees.

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dooleet. 'Áko díí t'áá New Mexico biyi' 'ákót'éego 'oonish daniidzingo baa ntsideikees níí lá. Soodziit bich'iji Kin Lígaaí hoolyéegi 'áldó' k'ad ła' 'ákót'éego bi'oonishgo 'át'é jiní.

Tsé 'ałk'i dook'ihígíí 'áldó' Naabeehó bi-

kéyah bii' hólqó lá. Díí nléí 'adahwiis'ágóó t'áá 'iiyisíí dabidi'nidzingo 'át'é ní 'áldó'. Názlíni hoolyéedóó Tséyi' bich'ijgo dziit binii-t'adéé' t'áá bízhání hadoolkq' lá ní. 'Áádóó nát'áq' Tséhootsooi bich'ijgo nléí Ni' Haldzis hoolyéejj'. University of Arizona hoolyéedéé' t'áadoo le'é teeyi' dahóloonii ndeikahii ła' yiniyé tádookaigo 'éi 'ákót'éego nihá hadeidees'j'. 'Éi t'áá Wáashindoondéé' 'ákót'éego bee ba'deet'áqgo 'ákót'éego binaanish 'ada-yiilaa.

NAVAJO MINING PROGRESSING

C. H. Murphey of the New Mexico Mining Association said the Navajo Tribal Council is doing well with the mining. They are developing resources and providing work for tribesmen.

The Council has a contract with Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc. It will mine and mill uranium ores from near the New Mexico-Arizona line. Ores are now being piled at Shiprock. A mill is being built there. It will be finished late this year. This will be the second mill for New Mexico. The one now operating is at Prewitt, near Grants.

The Navajo Reservation has millions of tons of valuable flagstone. There is a good market for flagstone. The best stone deposits are in the top De Chelly formation. It is south of an irregular line from Nazlini to Buel Park. It was discovered in a study made by the geology department of the University of Arizona. They have a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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